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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1905. Intered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month AILY. Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month ... Postage to foreign countries added.
Readers who intend to leave town for the summer
may have THE SUN mailed to them at the foregoing The address may be changed as is desir

Order through your newsdealer or of THE SUN, 170 Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the borough of Manhattan, New York.

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Regurgitation.

We know an eminent and respected member of the bar who is by way of being a naturalist, grievously concerned with all the small doings of nature's creatures and most attentive to the failings and the proclivities of all sorts of humble members of her great family. It is a great privilege to associate with this admirable philosopher in his hours of distraction and listen to the lessons which he draws from the inexhaustible stores of his observation.

Just now it was at Montauk, where all is loveliness and not even man is vile. A far from unprepossessing snake discovered himself in a bare patch amid the wild grass that covered the rolling sward, and the philosopher abandoned himself to an intelligent agitation. The reptile was completing an act of strenuous but grateful deglutition. Even the baleful gleam of his eye was tempered by the consciousness of an agreeable repletion.

"That is a poor toad," said the naturalist, "that he has swallowed. You can see its outlines through his skin. I am going to make him regurgitate." Seizing with marvelous dexterity the snake by the tail, by a quick and almost imperceptible movement he seemed to paralyze all its vertebræ, so that it hung limp and extended from his hand. Then passing a thumb and forefinger downward along its sides, the protuberance in its midst slowly retreated until finally from the distended jaws there dropped a disconcerted, but, presumably, a grateful toad.

"Dear me, dear me," soliloquized the worthy naturalist; "how strange that that wretched little reptile should look like \$75,000, and that I should feel like that excellent lawyer Mr. CHARLES E. HUGHES!"

All Hail! Labor Day!

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the American Federation of Labor, salutes his followers in an editorial article in the September number of the official magazine of the organization. He opens his "Retrospect and Prospect" thus:

"Sincerely, cordially and with all vigor, we greet the hosts of labor of America with the fraternal ' Hail! All Hail Labor Day! May you, the tollers of our land, learn your full rights, have the understanding and the manhood to achieve them.

While we may not be in entire accord with Mr. GOMPERS in his view of the meaning of the "rights" of labor, we subscribe to his exordium and add our sincere and cordial "Hail!"

The American Federation of Labor, was organized twenty-four years ago, in a time of industrial confusion. From feeble infancy it has grown to sturdy strength and a membership of about one and three-quarter millions. THE Sun has criticized its follies and condemned its evils, both of which have, unfortunately, found too frequent manifestation. But we heartily agree with the statement recently made by Judge E. H. GARY, the chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, that "labor unions, properly managed, are a benefit to the workingmen." We go even further and say that, properly managed, labor unions are a benefit to society. A difference between the public opinion of to-day and that of a quarter of a century ago is found in the fact that most thinking men now indorse the foregoing sentiments. For the change in the public attitude on the labor question, unionism is in no small measure responsible. The sounder element in organized labor, the little noticed majority which chooses sane leaders for its local organizations, makes no unreasonable demands, and does not by selfish activities disturb the interests of the country and antagonize public opinion, has made trade unionism respectable and respected.

There is one feature of unionism with which the public is little familiar. That is the system of financial benefits to members. The figures for the large sum annually paid by the hundreds of local organizations are not immediately available. The sums paid by the larger bodies known as the international organizations are reported as follows for

he year ended September, 190	
Death benefits	
Death berefits, members' wives	48,205.00
Sick benefits	756,762.83
Traveling benefits	78,441.90
Fool insurance	5,872.76
nemployed benefits	78,078.25
Total	\$1,739,837.82

The sums paid by the smaller societies are said to exceed greatly even this amount, and in neither account is there included, evidently, the charge and payment known as the strike benefit, that form of ammunition by which life is often given to industrial conflicts. The Cigarmakers' International Union, organized in 1879, reports that up to January 1, 1905, its total of benefits paid for all purposes has aggregated the very considerable sum of \$6.416.520. A little more than \$1,000,000 of this has been paid for strike benefits. The sick benefits have aggregated a little more than \$2,000,000, and the death benefits \$1,350,-000. The organization now numbers about 40,000 members, and has a treasury

balance of nearly \$600,000. Viewing the question in its broadest aspect, it can hardly be claimed that the gains of unionism, as an institution, have offset its losses during the last few

naturally by the internal disorders inevitable in the life of such bodies. Its efforts to force certain issues, notably that of the closed shop, have not encountered the hoped for success. On the into powerful associations, whose purpose is resistance to unreasonable encroachment. The struggle for the closed shop has lost ground. So has the effort, too frequently exercised, to assert the right of dictation of wage rates and hours of labor. "The hope of future peace in the industrial world," says JOHN MITCHELL, "lies in the trade agreement." The route to agreement followed by the Chicago teamsters last spring, and in too many instances by other bodies, is not the path to a permanent peace.

We are unable to agree with Mr. John V. FARWELL of Chicago in his sweeping assertion, savoring of intolerance, that 'labor unions as they are now managed are an unmitigated curse both to capital and labor, but especially to labor." But Mr. FARWELL touches an important truth, of which unionism should never lose sight, in laying the responsibility for success or failure, for public approval or condemnation, on the management of individual leaders. So long as unionists do not summarily repudiate but consent to follow men of the type of PARKS, WEINSEIMER, IRONS, DEBS, KEARNEY, SHEA and all the rest who have done what they could to make unionism infamous, the success of organized labor will be limited and its complete downfall only a question of

Much of unionism's seeming success during recent years is really due to the prevailing prosperity and to the readiness of thousands of employers to share their gains with those who aid in creating them. If wages advance, unionism claims the entire credit, and is prone to forget all other factors except its own efforts. It is probably the fact that labor's improved condition is due as much to the liberality and sense of fairness on the part of individual employers as to any of the more aggressive methods employed by unionism. Yet both influences are unquestionably preparing the way for new conditions and a new time when the real rights of both employer and employee will be mutually recognized. In his recent address at Wilkesbarre President ROOSEVELT said:

"I strongly believe in trade unions, wisely and justly handled, in which the rightful purpose to benefit those connected with them is not accompanied by a desire to do injustice or wrong to others. I believe in the duty of capitalists and wage workers-to try to seek one another out, to understand each other's point of view, and to endeavor to show broad and kindly human sympathy one with

In just so far as Labor Day shall contribute to a clearer understanding of "each other's point of view," and to a larger conception of the respective "rights" of capitalist and wage worker, we join heartily with Mr. GOMPERS in his "All Hail!"

"The Trade Center of the Orient."

We have received from Manila a special publication by the Daily Bulletin, the exponent of Philippine commerce," reviewing and summarizing the industrial and commercial development of those islands in the last year. Typographically it is a very creditable piece of work, and its whole letter press is

A map is presented to demonstrate that Manila is "the trade center of the Orient," and General CORBIN, the miltary commander of the islands, opens the publication with an impressive article with that text. His conclusion is that Manila "will be the trade center of the Orient within the next few years if sufficient encouragement is given to commercial interests," for Manila stands at the gateway of "the entire overseas traffic of the most densely populated portions of the world."

A large part of the trade which has made Hongkong a great commercial city in a little more than half a century, General CORBIN contends, "belongs by natural right to Manila." which should be the terminus of the big transpacific liners. "The trip could be made in from thirteen to sixteen days, in itself no inconsequential detail, bringing us, as it would, so much nearer the markets of the United States." To secure such an advantage, however, improvements in the port are necessary. Modern docks, alongside of which steamers may take their freight with the same facility as in New York or Liverpool, will soon be provided, and Manila will be the only city along the China coast offering such facilities. At Shanghai large steamers cannot approach within fifteen miles of the city, and their cargoes have to be transshipped. At Hongkong, too, steamers must lie out in the harbor, the city not being provided with docks, and similar conditions exist et Singapore.

A system of bonded warehouses on an extensive scale is needed at Manila. however, and to further the port's comercial interests General CORBIN also rges the establishment in the harbor a "free zone," or a certain part into hich vessels might enter with cargo tended for reshipment to ports outside the Philippines, without being subcted to the dues prescribed for vessels in other ports of entry. This measure is favored in a report to Congress by the committee appointed by the Governor-General to consider the shipping

interests of Manila. Finally, after considering the question from many points of view, General CORBIN is emphatic in expressing the opinion that the full development of the harbor, with reasonable rules for the government of shipmasters, "will give our people advantages in the Orient that will make our commerce the first

of all nations." The deputy collector of customs, however, points out that now the Philippines are "at the mercy of foreign shipowners both as to our import and export trade," because of the absence of facilities for building modern ships, and because, "commercially speaking, no coal is mined and produced in the Philippine Islands." On the other hand

years. Its experience has been attended that there are "important deposits of steaming coal" in Cebu, and this coal has been "proved by practical tests in steamships in Philippine waters to do very well indeed." He calculates that it should be put on the Manila market contrary, they have forced employers at \$3.25 a ton, as against about \$5 for Japanese and \$6 for Australian coal. He reports also the known existence of coal in Mindanao, "a vast island which is as yet unexplored geologically.'

Jeff and Bob.

White county, Ark., had gathered in her beauty and her chivalry at Griffithsville barbecue the other day. The prologue to this feast was a joint public discussion between the Hon. JEFF DAVIS, Governor of Arkansas and candidate for Senator in Congress, and the Hon. BoB ROGERS, Attorney-General that is and Governor that would be. Governor DAVIS used to be State Attorney-General. Like Mr. Rogers, he is doubtless a man of wide legal knowledge, immense dignity and profound respect for the law. We don't know whether Mr. ROGERS makes speeches in his shirt sleeves or not. Possibly he doesn't possess this art of his great antagonist.

For DAVIS and ROGERS are not sympathetic one to the other. Not long ago JEFF said in a public speech that he would rather his political corpse be stretched across the Gubernatorial doorway than that a certain candidate for Governor be elected." BoB is the candidate to bar whose way JEFF is willing to be stretched. BoB seems to have objected to this line of argument. At Higginson, on the oad to the barbecue grounds, BoB approached JEFF and warned him not to make any reflections upon his personal character. It was reported that the penalty for disregarding this warning would be death, and plenty of it.

At Griffithsville JEFF, who is an excellent actor, said with visible emotion: "I see the Attorney-General here to-day and I am going to tell you what he did this morning. de met me in the hall of the hotel at Higginson in the presence of WILLIAM A. HILLER of Searcy, and in a holsterous way told me if I said certain things here to-day in my speech as to his private character he would kill me. What do you think of an At-

orney-General running for Governor going around threatening to commit murder? I want to say that I do not think Bos Rooms ought to be elected your Governor." Then BoB gave his version. "I met the Governor at the hotel this morning,

he said, "and I told him to say what he pleased about my public record, but not to go into my private character. If DAVIS did. I would hurt him. "Hurt" is admirably vague and euphe-

mistic. Was it, say, a punching word, kicking word, or a killing word? JEFF now interjected this question 'Did you not say you would kill me?' BoB replied firmly, but with little or no

inflation of phrase: "I think I said 'I'll hurt you,' but if you insist and tell an infamous falsehood that reflects upon my mother and family, I will make my word good."

The lawyer can't be permitted to be a brake upon the man. As a man and an Arkansan BoB must keep his word. As an Attorney-General he may not commit murder but he may kill. And easily, without effort, although he is a man of peace and of a dovelike mien:

"' Look at me,' continued Mr. Rogens, turning to the crowd. 'Do I look like a dangerous man? Search me and take the cannon off me.' Turning again to Governor Davis, Mr. Rogens said: 'Kill you? Why, I can take a corncob with a lightning Arkansas River.' "

JEFF "made no reply." What could he say? The corncob and lightning bug must have brought down the house. We have long had a sincere fondness for JEFF, but we must admit that BoB ties and perhaps beats him.

Unexpected Concession.

The "war of the sexes" has been a series of defeats for Mere Man. There is no peace for him. Why should there be peace for the wicked? He has to rely upon the magnanimity of the victors. That, fortunately, is greater than has been feared.

An illustrious Chicago exponent of the ruling sex, Madame Hunt, president of the National Milliners' Association, grants these gracious terms to the conquered:

" Every man who has good taste and ideas has

he right to choose his occupation in life." To be sure, this concession is not so large as it looks. How many men have good taste and good ideas? Very few; and probably good taste is still rarer than good ideas are. Nevertheless, Madame Hunt's language is distinctly encouraging. It is true that the superior sex is monopolizing all the occupations. It is becoming true that Mere Man's occupation is gone. But he retains at least the occasional right to choose his walk in life. It doesn't amount to much, perhaps.

Vacation Time for the Police.

Neither does he.

A New York sergeant of detectives, who is now in command of the Detective Bureau of the Police Department, was quoted in the New York Times yesterday as making these comments on several recent robberies:

" See here! What are the conditions in the realdential section of the city at this time of year? People have gone away and boarded up their houses. The boards virtually act as an invitation sign, which says to thieves: 'Come in, help yourselves, There's no one about.' Burglars are not particularly slow in accepting the invitation. Why should they be? "I'm coming to the kernel of the matter now. We haven't any too many policemen, but this is vacation time as well. To make a few men suffice. the captains and sergeants in charge are compelled to give them longer beats than usual. Instead of five blocks, say, they are compelled to give them almost double that territory to watch. So the colleeman can't watch a block very often."

It is no new thing for the residents of New York to choose the summer months for vacation time, nor is this the first year in which many private residences in the city have been closed and left without occupants. That such unprotected and deserted houses should attract thieves is not unnatural. When these conditions prevail the police authorities, who should know better than any one else the great opportunities afforded to thieves. might be expected to take additional the chief of the Mining Bureau reports | precautions for the protection of prop-

erty, or at least not to reduce the number of watchmen employed.

But instead of taking unusual measures in order to meet the emergency created by the departure from town of a large number of taxpayers and householders, it appears that the department is in the habit of reducing its force, lengthening the posts of its men, and in general doing all it can to increase the opportunities for lawbreakers to work at their callings. When the taxpayers are in particular danger of suffering from robberies, the protection for which they pay most liberally is, in a measure, withdrawn. When Mr. Householder is at home, and to a certain extent prepared to defend his property in person, "we haven't any too many policemen." When he is abroad and depends entirely for protection on the servants he has hired, those servants leave their posts and devote themselves to the pleasures

of vacation pastime. Commissioner McApoo has not been able to remedy all the faults of the New York police system in twenty-one months. The condition brought about by the custom of allowing policemen vacations when their services are most needed is one to which his attention has never been drawn. It is a matter which merits the closest study, however, and he should be able to devise a system under which the town would not be left unguarded at the season when it stands most in need of guardians.

The Last Stand.

From the Providence Journal, which, though published in "a small but delightful State in the neighborhood of Pawtucket," has always sound information about Massachusetts politics, comes this story of the last stand of the Boston machine against the people's choice:

"That the irrepressible advocates of the Miles-Byles Democratic ticket in Massachuseits do not intend to be discouraged is indicated by the formal inquiry set on foot to determine whether the picturesque retired Lieutenant-General of the army is eligible under the legal requirement that a candidate must have been an inhabitant of the State for seven years prior to his nomination. This, it is respectfully submitted, is immaterial. General MILES is an intrepid fighter, a strategist and some thing of a politician. He is not to be restrained or frightened by such a little word as eligibility. and if this is all the ammunition his opponents have in reserve, they may as well acknowledge

As well say that the Hon. ESEK BYLES has lost a residence by his necessary voyages and perambulations in the hulled corn industry. NELSON APPLE-TON MILES has always been a citizen of Massachusetts. From Washington or Porto Rico his heart untraveled fondly de jure residence in Massachusetts. Does MEYER lose his residence by serving his country in Rome and St. Petersburg? The notion is preposterous. For seven, for nearly sixty-seven years NELSON APPLETON MILES has been to all intents and purposes an inhabitant of the Bay State. In absence, at the Diamond Jubilee, for example, he has always had animus revertendi; and now he has returned.

And now he will be returned by the

Two lovely berries growing on one stem. Let the Boston plotters beware wrath of an outraged people.

By an unfortunate typographical error in Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH'S letter on "Free Thought and Churchmanship," printed yesterday, the remark of Bishop BUTLER that the first step toward the attainment of truth is the frank abandonment of that which reason, our only guide, has disproved, was attributed to Bishop POTTER.

The wise students of the Social Life who devise for publication the letters and public papers of the Citizens' Union dearly love an academic controversy. They see to deserve laurels rather than to win battles, and their thesis as to "public ownership" delights them so that, adopted in June at a public meeting, it has been ratified and reiterated not less than twelve times since. Here it is:

"The Union holds that any business the conduct f which requires the appropriation of any part of the public highways is by its nature a public

Every business which is not conducted exclusively indoors, on housetops or in cellars, requires some "appropriation of the public highways." Express companies cabs, automobiles and water wagons require and use constantly some part of the public highways. The exchanges of commerce, the delivery of marketable produce of coal, ice and milk, for all these purposes some part of the highways is continually needed. They are not "public business but their suspension or interruption would entail serious public loss.

I may say that I have never done three things I have never taken a drink, told a lie or had my nails polished.—The Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON nails polisi PLUNEITT. And yet this noble old statesman was cast

off by the voters and defeated for office by an ungrateful New York constituency only last fall!

First Beneats of a Paid Fire Department TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Far Rockaway has ciready had its first benefit from the paid New York Fire Department. Capt. McCartle of the company, at personal risk, stopped a run and dangerous thing to do, for the horse had neither bridle nor harness on. Simply a halter, having peen frightened while on the way to a blacksmith

Capt. McCartie, on hearing shouts, rushed out of the engine house and grabbed the dangling halter rope. Far Rockaway feels a bit easier, knowing that men of his stamp guard her interests FAR ROCKAWAY, Sept. 2.

Apply at the Carnegie Library in Argamasilla TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In an erudite essay on the absorbing topic of "The Hen That Couldn't Make an Omelet," an evening paper of saffron bue remarks: "Make your list of the world's ten greatest wri-

ters-Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, Mollère,

Don Quixote, &c .- is there a woman's name to be Will you kindly inform me where I can obtain the works of Don Quizote and oblige? NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

Fudge and Ghee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to D. B. K.'s demand for ghee, what's the matter wi plain United States fudge? It is made of sugar and butter, with chocolate added sometimes. It is good in cool weather. I cat it myself-when think nobody is looking.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 2.

Exoneration. Knicker-Was he vindicated?

INTERVENTION IN CUBA.

Some people may not have forgotten the cynicism with which a large part of the German press viewed the Spanish-American war. They could see nothing in American efforts to end the horrors in Cubs excepting the selfish determination to add the island to our domain. Our declaration that we took up Cuba's cause for humanity's sake and not for aggrand;zament was derided.

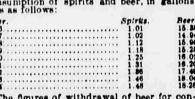
Time has doubtless set those editors right; but if they have any sense of manliness they can recall only with a sense of shame their unjustifiable perversion of the motives of this country in entering upon that war when they read Prof. Dr. Karl Supper's article on "Cuba under the American Military Régime and as a Republie" in the latest number of Petermanns Mitteilungen.

Dr. Sapper is Germany's leading authority on the geography, inhabitants and institutions of Central America and the Antilles. That he is a keen and a caustic critic every writer of a poor book on those countries finds to his cost. He has now analyzed the work we did for Cuba in its political, educational, sanitary and other aspects from the close of the war to the launching of the republic, and his study and the conclusion to which it leads him are published in one of the leading scientific journals of the world, together with a fine map of Cuba.

In some respects we might have please Dr. Sapper better. He finds that some of our statistics were conflicting and unsatisfactory, that our plans for the improvement of Matanzas harbor were inadequate, and so on; but he sees wonderful achievement in our reorganization of Cuba; in the complete restoration of peace and order, the remodeling of the postal service, the establishing of free schools and compulsory attendance the reduction of railroad tariff, the rehabiliment of the courts, the reform of prison management, the opening of the School of Arts and Trades; the multiplication of school houses, hospitals; and other public buildings; the new conveniences for commerce, such as lighthouses and harbor im-provements; bridge building and road repairing, new waterworks for the leading cities, the remarkable system of sanitation and many other innovations that are helping to transform Cubs and are worthy, Dr. Sapper says, of the admiration of the world He believes that our war against disease in Cuba was an object lesson that will profit the whole tropical zone.

DO AMERICANS DRINK MORE?

Statistics That Indicate Increased Use Alcoholic Liquers in This Country. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have especially in THE SUN, a statement that the is on the decrease, probably as the result of the increase in the use of beef. It seem to me that an examination of the facts w show that this statement is an error. The increase in the consumption of beer is real enough, but unless the past fiscal year proves an exception, which cannot yet be known, as turned to her. He has maintained a the figures which seem to have misled many—the figure residence in Massachusetts. The figures which seem to have misled many—those given out by the Internal Revenue Bureau-are only partial, the use of spirite has constantly increased for a decade past The figures as I take them from the latest



And now he will be returned by the suffrages of his fellow citizens, the popular strength of uniform reform and the glad cooperating hand and heart of ESEK BYLES, if the machinations of the Democratic machine do not throttle the eager desire and hope of Massachusetts.

Miles and Byles! Byles and Miles!

Two lovely berries growing on one stem.

Miles and Byles is returned by the suffrages of withdrawal of spirits show a small reduction, about 6-10 of one per cent. Imports do not seem to be reported yet, and until we have those figures and the estimate of population for the year is decided, it is impossible to say whether we have drunk more or less per capita during the past year. Reduced to "pure alcohol." the per capita consumption, all liquors included. I figure as follows: the per capita consumption, all liquors in-cluded, I figure as follows:

These figures are rather startling, but I believe them to be correct. They are founded upon the tables of the Statistical Abstract. It seems to me that they show us that some recent writers have been inclined to take a too rose colored view of the temperance situation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2. NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

Col. Posey Wilson's Animadversions on

Board of Experts. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the time order as to Wilkesbarre and its rating of Mr. Henry Gannett of the Board on Geographic names as "the crudite and distinguished," I had just a little while before examined some of his official maps. Then I wondered what his board's rule might be when it translates a proper name from another tongue. I have been able to get a glimmer of light upon the change or genesis of European names, and of ancient to modern, but no such method can be said to have been used here. Turning to his maps for 1890: In Washington a

name which I have seen spelled "Teton," the French for "teat," or "breast," is "Tieton." "McLeod"— see this spelling for Fort McLeod ("Macloud") in Alberta-is spelled "McLeoud" by Mr. Gannett. "Peone" is another; is it an Indian word or a phonetic spelling of the Spanish What is "Tacum"? It looks like Latin, but is not.

Mr. Gannett seems to have undertaken to change the spelling of "Wenatchee" to "Wenache"; "Coweechee" or "Cowechee" or "Cahweechee" to "Cow iche": "Ahtanum" to "Atanum." I have always heard the Indians and old settlers say "Wee-nat-chee," and "Mee-natchee," "Cow-ee-chee," &c. So they say "Chee-lau," and in using the adjective "mesatchee" or "mesachee" (bad, wicked), they draw out the "chee" just as they dwell on the "Ah" "Swakum" is "Swakane," probably to be pro

nounced "Swakann," as "Spokane" is "Spo-kann," and "Nacheese" or "Nachese" is "Naches," and Hudson Bay man told me-that "chee" means "water in the tongue of some of the Indians—I do not re-call which it was—and that all the names having a "chi" or a "che" are variants of "chee." Even "Qulichuck," a stream near "Wenatchee," is really I noticed that the hybrid or arbitrary word, as

ome say, "Chinook," is drawled into "Chee-nook

with the Indians, with the first syllable slightly accented, while whites accent the last. I do not mean to say that the maps of the Geologi cal Survey (1890) are wrong, but as that institution was conceived in iniquity, swaddled in empiricism, nourished for many years in the same, it may no even yet be quite free from empirical methods So some free school people, some humorous writers too, try by that potent weapon ridicule to change the pronunciation of "Iowa." The right way "I-o-w-a-y," and it should so be pronounced, and s by them that know. Empirics, by dropping the anal "y." have given other upstarts their cue to se "I-o-ah" and "I-o-wuh." The Indiana said Ay-you-way," strongly emphasizing the last

It is good, indispensable indeed, to have stand ards, and our country, with its great miscellany in names, ought to have a better board of georaphic names than I suspect the one at Washing DENVER, Aug. 80.

The Evening Damps. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An acquain tance, warning me against amoking in bed, pointed out the real danger, which was not directly due

to the lighted cigar. He claimed that on the table near the bed the smoker habitually placed a lamp or candle, a tall glass filled with cracked ice and something else, and a box of matches. He reasoned that the heat generated by the lamp caused the ice to melt, and moisture collected on the out-side of the glass, which dampened the table cover. This dampness communicated itself to the box filled with matches, causing the wood to swell, and by friction ignite the entire box, setting fire to the ed and smoker. How about it? H. C. Own. PITISFIELD, Mass., Sept. 2.

GERMAN VERDICT ON OUR DIVERS VIEWS OF THE PEACE. Does the Result Count for Civilization

and Humanity? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE not be easy about this peace. Ordinarily, it is good that virtue be rewarded and wrong punished. Such is not the issue here. doubt if the result is really good for civilization and humanity. If I were a Jap who had lost some arms and legs in the war, I would say, "Such a peace is not fair to me! I did not bargain to fight for such as this." If I were a parent of a son killed in the war, would say: "Such a peace is not fair to my dead." If I were a Jap private or officer. I think I would say: "I have not nerved myself to see this war through to a righteous retribution to fall away into such a peace as this: I would rather go on."

Do you think that the Russian Government, the greatest offender on earth against civiliration and humanity, is likely to be made less an offender by this peace, or more? Civilization and humanity will do very well so long as right is allowed to have its full

triumph over wrong.

My admiration is for the individual Japs who have planned, executed, dared, fought and either died, been mangled or still live unharmed, as the case may be. All the peace making by outsiders, &c., has its admirable place, no doubt, but by comparison leaves me cold. F. P. BERGEN. NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

Did Religion Influence the Mikado? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Univer-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIV. Chileses as surprise is manifested that the Mikado of Japan should relinquish the fruits of victory in the moment of triumph, but nowhere have I seen his action ascribed to the teach-

ing of his religion. A central principle of Buddhism is that one should never seek to enjoy the fruits of worldly activity. "Thy right is only to the work, never to its fruit," says the Bhagavad Gita (which Sir Edwin Arnold has rendered into English verse under the title of "The Song Celestial"). "Let

not the fruit of the work be thy motive, yet desire not to abstain from work. Pitiful are those whose motive is the fruit." Yet one should work as do those actuated

by worldly ambition.

This view of work is surely novel to most of us, accustomed as we are to working for certain definite results, and not caring for work unless it brings such results.
The commercial aspect seems so important

to us that we cannot bring ourselves to believe that something may be better than driving hard bargain. It should be remembered that with the Japanese religion is something entirely dif-

ferent than with us. It influences them in matters of real importance, and is not merely something good enough for women and for use only on Sunday.

As the Mikado of Japan is a follower of the teachings of Buddha, he is bound to make peace at the earliest possible moment. So, too, is any follower of Christ, but the teachings of Christ have little weight in the

councils of the principalities and powers of

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

Christendom

From a Japanese Christian. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I thank you very much for the publication of Mr. demens's view in THE SUN on the loss of the emancipation of the Russian people. It was one of the important points in my prayer that this war should be a special blessing upon the Russian people for their freedom. Now I fear very much that the high mission of this war shall be defeated entirely by the premature peace, at least in this sense. 1 sincerely agree with Mr. Samuel L. Clemens. He said just what I wanted to say.

I am a Japanese traveler, just passing through the States for home from Europe. I have also some serious impressions for our own people with regard to the peace just decided, but this is the most touching and serious to me, so that I only could comfort a little myself by expressing my gratitude to you in very poor English.

A JAPANESE CHRISTIAN. NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

IN DEFENSE OF NICARAGUA. An American Citizen Who Found Its

People Pacific and Fair to Foreigners. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In today's Sun I read about the trouble of William C. Albers, president of the Limon Mining Company, in Nicaragua. According to your article Mr. Albers for some reason going to be arrested, and he turned upor the Nicaraguan officer and threatened him

with firearms Now if Mr. Albers is a law abiding citizen and was to be arrested in any part of the United States, I have no doubt that he would quietly give himself up to the officer same with the Nicaraguan officer? Thus he

would have saved himself trouble.

If he threatened an American officer with firearms without any doubt he would be roughly handled, and I am almost positive that he was not by the Nicaraguan officer, as that he was not by the Nicaraguan officer, as they generally have some respect for foreigners. I am an American citizen and have resided in Nicaragua over fifteen years and know its people to be very pacific, but of course they don't let any one step upon their toes if they can help it. During my residence in that country on several occasions I had to come in' contact with persons who acted as Mr. Albers did, and in some cases I was called to help them out of the trouble. This I always did gladly, and in justice to the Nicaraguans I am proud to say that I always was treated with courtesy. I had no particular influence with any of them. I only treated them as I want to be treated by others.

The trouble is that some foreigners, not all, who go to those countries belittle their people and think they can do as they please and not as they ought to, or, in other words, they think themselves the rulers instead of the ruled. There are at present in Nicaragua a good many foreigners who have resided in the country for many years and never had any trouble. The reason for this is that they are law abiding men, they know Nicaragua has a government and they obey the laws of the country. Consequently there is no trouble coming to them. they generally have some respect for foreign

has a government the country. Consequently there is no trouble coming to them.

Suppose a Nicaraguan in the city of New York was to be arrested and that he should threaten the government officer with firearms. What would be the result?

BROOKLYN, Sept. 1.

A. GONZALEZ.

Police Systems of Two Cities.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Without wishing to say anything against our police, an experience in London early this summer is illuminating. I was piloting my mother, who is feeble, across a street near Russell square when a reckless express driver yelled to us, and we had to hurry to the sidewalk to escape his horses. Used to the to the sidewalk to escape his horses. Used to the methods of drivers in this city, who allow pedes-trians no rights, we took this as a matter of course. But a policeman half a block away blew his whistle. and another at the next crossing stopped the drive humbly. His name and wagon number were taken and he was allowed to go. Saluting us politely, the policeman then took our names and address. "If the man pleads guilty, my word will convict him; if not, we shall have to ask you ladies to appear out I don't think you will be troubled." was all he

Two days later we read that he had been summoned to court and fined ten shillings. We only figured in the report as "two American ladies." Here the driver would have only been arrosted on our complaint, we should have first had to go the station house and to court the next day, while the man would have been locked up all night as precaution, not punishment, and his fine would not have been lessened by that. The absence of notoriety and the British summons system could well be copied here, where a man is locked up in well be copied nere, where a charge, ileu of ball on any trivial charge.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial of this morning you say: "We'll bet there's plenty of Yankee accent in Vermont still." You plenty or Yankee accent in Vermont still." You win. I had to go up there the other day to see a man about a drag. He told me about a farm he purchased up Green Mountain way.

"I hed a yearlin' cult." said my friend, "an' a feller come eriong one day an' says, 'Hummuch f'r th' cult!" An' I says, 'Humerd an' twenty, 'The come of the says, 'Humerd an' twenty, 'The says, 'Humerd an' twenty, 'The says, 'The s an' he says, 'Trade yeh even f'r hunderd an' twenty acres up Burlington way,' an' I thought, hell, they ain't no hunderd an' twenty acres o' land ain't wuth 's much 's a yearlin' cult, so I traded

Well, sir, I went up t'other day to see th' hunderd an' twenty acres-he meanwhile a hav' of said cult-Hambletonian good's yeh'd wante ace-an' I swaow 'f them hunderd an' twenty acres wa'n't a little bit more'n perpendic'lar!" H. P. WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 2.

Whack (or Is It an "Ad"?) at to Whacker of Master Shakespeare.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. A few months ago G. Bernard Shaw-note I do full reverence to the name-hotly assailed poo Will of Stratford-on-Avon. In that critiful labor of whacking the Great Immortato pat the brilliant author of "Cand.da" o the head. At every corner of his animadversions you ran plump against the audaclous Shaw, who confidentially buttonhole you to whisper in your ear: "Yes, this Shake speare is great; but there are others." course, the collective pronoun plural should govern. But then, consider the exquisite

G. Bernard's mordacious comments of the Myriad Minded were impelled perhaps by a sense of the fitness of things. The ceaseless repetition of the great Elizabethan's encomiums that generally follow it jar upon his sensitive vegetable architecture. And this, too, while he, Shaw, lives, moves and has his being! While he, Shaw, is creating plays that make "Twelfth Night, or What You Will" look like two jacks against four ces. But isn't Shaw acting the bull in the literary

and ethical china shop so that he can set up

whims and Shawesque gods? His persistent sque is bringing on the seven inch yawn. His very name is becoming a hot mustard plaster on our mental backs. We are getting tired of being railed at for not dressing by hemianly, for not eating vegetably, for not reading Karimarxingly, for not marrying and divorcing Ibseniy and for not breathing Shawingly. This great Cham of the Iconoclasts bestrides this world like a mental colossus, and we petty men are petty for daring to think our own peculiar way.

This winter the plays of Shaw will dominate Broadway. It's the best thing that ever happened to that thoroughfare. They are plays of real merit; that no one can gainsay. To do Shaw justice, he has sparkle, wit spontaneity. Nevertheless, they are ephemeral productions that hardly will survive the concussions of two decades. My reasons? Presently. Their diurnal quality Shaw and the Shawites do not see. To him and them they are monuments instead of festal colonnades set up for some carnival. Some day their smartness, piquancy, paradoxes and epigrams will be wrung out of them—and then! There won't be a dominant fiesh and blood character left. Yes, wait, one—Shaw! For he is the composite of all his stage creations, the figure in the center of his dramatic crystal maze.

Shaw has no dramatic genius. The ability tired of being railed at for not dressing

blood character left. Yes, watt, one—Shaw; for he is the composite of all his stage creations, the figure in the center of his dramatic crystal maze.

Shaw has no dramatic genius. The ability—the proof of the master mind—to completely divorce his personality from his brain offspring is not given to him. It was this defect that made Byron fail, and it was this defect that made Byron fail, and it was this coupled with an obscure and involved diction, that kept Browning from reaching the Shakespeare height. Byron's proud, moody, cynical, defiant eyes peep out from his Julia Zuleika, Leila, Conrad, Cain and Manfred Everywhere the same Byron. That's Shaw; only Shaw in temperament is Byron's antithesis. The Irishman is gayer, happier, effervescent, contradictory, irrepressible. But hack of his stage figures, the feet and top of his head stick out big and large. None of his stage figures has character: they have characteristics. Shaw's. Candida is Shaw in skirts, as is the Lady in the "Man of Destiny." His Cessar is Shaw with a baid pate and chin bereft of a hirsute ornament. (fan't that the way whiskers are called in diplomatic circles?) His Napoleon is Shaw in a fierce mop of Corsican hair, his Irish blood fermenting against the English. Valentine in "You Never Can Tell" (add, What It Is All About) is Shaw awooing, and Charteris in the "Philanderer" is Shaw gain, having a little fun at the expense of his and Ibsen's disciples. In fine, his characters are mere portholes from which peeps through the wily head of this gifted Celt.

Most of the protagonists of his plays have taken a post-graduate course in the philose-phy of Schopenhauer, Ibsen, Wagner and Nietzsche. His heroes, filled with the heav lead of the foregoing, are indeed invincible moral' bowling balls. How Shaw loves to place up in his stage alley the conventionally molded ninepins of sycophant wood and hypocritical varnish! And after he has placed them in satisfying fashion, bang's cest the witty ball, and fiop! flop! flop! go the aforestical varnish. In t

said ninepins of sycophant wood and hypocritical varnish.

In that consists the plot of most of his plays. In all of them there is an important character, Shaw in disguise, don't forker, whose chief duty it is to think right, to talk with pleasing assumption, to act with agree able insolence, and to presumptuously defy the antiquated, pharisaic, conventional persons surrounding him. The dialogue of his play is brisk and ingenious, too brisk and ingenious. The servant girls are clever, the pet dog is clever, the beliboy is clever, the worst of it is that it all sounds too clever to be true and not true enough to be altogether clever. As witty puzzles the plays are excellent, and delightful as entertaining conundrums. Nowhere outside of Munchhausen are there such situations as are contained in the plays of Shaw.

hausen are there such situations as are contained in the plays of Shaw.

The author of "Mrs. Warren's Profession" lives in too glassy a house to throw stones at prominent playwrights, dead or alive. His works are good things for the digestion, and taken after supper now and then are an excellent tonic. But as masterpieces of cynical comedy or of social conditions—nol with a very decided emphasis.

J. BURNETT LARRIC.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

American Export Notes. Switzerland imports American bicycles at the rate of 6,000 a year. Our total export of bicycles 1905, fiscal year, amounted to \$1,378.428. Automobiles of American make were exported in 1906, fiscal year, to the tune of \$2,481,243. A very few years ago our entire output was only forty ma-

Don't send catalogues printed in English to China, as not one in 100,000 Chinese can read them. Consul Cloud of Hangchow, China (an open port of 500,000 people), says that American notions. toys, kerosene lamps, straw hats, clocks, watches garden tools, shoes, rubbers, patent medicines, kodaks, photo supplies, chesp motor bosts, soap, towels, canned goods, &c., can be largely sold (he does not even refer to the boycott bogy) if they are put before the people by live, up to date alles-men and followed by intelligent and persistent advertising. In this connection it may be noted that the number of newspapers in China is in

The Diet of Switzerland has decided to allow from Jan. 1, 1906, American goods to be entered under the rates of the Swiss treaty tariff. Hith erto many American products had to come under the Swiss general tariff, by which rates were much higher. This decision gives to American goods the benefit of the most favored nation clause. The Swiss realized, as Germany will realize if she foreign goods, that no temporary advantage will make up for the loss of the great American market Greece is about to increase the duty on imported wheat by 11-3 cents per oke (one-fourth bushel) Many leading Chinese merchants at Newchwang state positively, says Consul Sammons, that no boycott on American goods will be sanctioned by them and that the anti-American agitation will die out. American cotton fabrics sold there are in the lead, as their quality is the best in the

market. Chinese made goods are inferior.

With the Russians removed from the market.

American kerosene has a clear field in Manchuria. The shipments direct from Philadelphia to New chwang, without breaking cargo, are turning the

American lumber, canned goods, flour, cigs reites, sewing machines and cooking and heating stoves are popular in Manchuria, and will be sold more freely there now that the Russian lid is off. city of Buenos Ayres, Argentina. The first American sailing vessel to enter the port of Newchwang, China, was the five mast schooner Crescent, with 1,585,899 feet of Oregon pine from Blakely, Wash. The voyage occupied

American firms exporting manila hemp are re Germany.

A Georgian's Will.

From the Law Notes.

A correspondent sends us a copy of an old will on record in the office of the ordinary of Lumpkin Ga. After appointing three executors, he "solemnly" requests them "to law Nicholson to the full extent of the law. my cramp colle to his injustice to me." He further requests that "they pay themselves and our attornevs and spend as much as is necessary in buying S. Douglas Crane. Born the 8th of November. 1800, who served five years in the Georgia Legis lature and never lost a day; and dies in the full faith of the Methodist doctrine and in full hope, to which church he wills \$50.1" In conclusion, the estator requests "to be buried on the highest hi in the graveyard with the honors of war, a Colonel's

Prince Louis's Fatal Weakness.

From the Guelph Mercury.

Prince Louis, that model of good manners, has one fatal weakness. He invariably forgets to button his last vest button.